BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826. [NUMBER 1769.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of the PETIT JURY will not be required till Tuesday the 25th Instant, when it is particularly requested they will be at the Town Hall, at a quarter before Ten o'Clock on the morning of that day.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

SHELLS.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
Higgs and Briggs
WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE
THIS DAY,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF THE ABOVE.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, belonging to an Estate.

Daniel's Rural Spots, Nicholson's Architecture, Redgaunlet and many other Publications.

A Billiard Table, several Candies of Coir Yarn.

A new Hunting Saddle and Bridles, Jockey Whips, Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Head and Reins Martingales, &c.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
AN EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT
OF ELEGANT
GLASS WARE,
COMPRISING

TABLE Services of richly cut Glass of a variety of Patterns, of which sets of any number may be had, viz. Liqueur, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Mouth Glasses, Jelly and Lemonade Glasses.

Diamond and richly cut Pint and Quart Decanters, Butter, Sugar and Sweetmeat Pots, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Celery Glasses and Caddy Basons for Tea Chests

Glass bottomed Vase Lamps of Sizes, and beautifully engraved Ditto.

Single and double branch Wall-Shades and engraved and plain Pillar Shades with plated pedestals.

Plated Chamber Candlesticks with Silver Edges and Tulip Shades.

York Lanterns, with gilt and Bronze Chains.

Confectionary Jars and Pickle Pots.

Plated Liquor, Cruit and Egg Frames with Silver Edges, and Plated Inkstands with Glasses.

Cut Glass Rose Water Sprinklers.

Chimneys and Wicks for Argaund Lamps and Burners.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

LADIES Bengal rich Muslin Dresses, plain and sprigged just imported at reduced prices.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

[illegible]ED.

[illegible]SJEE, a [illegible]f strong

[illegible]1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE,
AN INVOICE OF MILROYS
SUPERIOR SADDLERY & HARNESS,
Viz.
BRASS MOUNTED
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
BRASS MOUNTED
BUGGY HARNESS,
HOLLY AND LANCEWOOD
BUGGY WHIPS,
JOCKEY AND FLOGGING
WHIPS,
EXERCISING SADDLES,
CAVALRY SADDLES.
HUNTING DITTO,
RACING DITTO,
Spare double Steel Curbs, Brass and Black Spurs.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
AN INVOICE OF
Parker's Superior
OFFICERS' PISTOLS,
PRICE PER PAIR RUPEES 150;
A pair of Elegant Double Barrelled
PISTOLS,
RUPEES 375,
A RIFLE BARREL
TIGER GUN,
FOR 1¼ OUNCE BALL,
RUPEES 375;
INFANTRY REGULATION
SWORDS,
WITH BUFF WAIST BELTS,
EACH RUPEES 55.

Meadows Street, 22d July 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN D. ETCHWERY of the French Brig Le Landais, will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next the 25th Instant, at his Shop in Military Square, the remaining Articles of a consignment, consisting of Musical Clocks, Musical Snuff Boxes, Lady's Bonnets, Leghorn Flowers, Handkerchief, Garnitures Anchovies, Olives, Plumbs, Perfumery, Pictures, Braces, &c. the Articles are to be cleared away in the course of 3 days, if nots, they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

Medical Advertisement.

DOCTOR FENOSKY, has the honor to inform the public that he has received per ship Diadem, his annual supply of Medicines, and that having come to the determination to leave this Country, at the expiration of the present year, he will, with the view of more easily effecting his wishes, dispose of a great quantity of articles at the Invoice price, viz. neat Clamped Travelling Medicine Chests, Horse Do. Do. Chemical Chests, a six Gallon Copper Distile with warm apparatus complete, and constructed on the newest and best principle &c.

Bombay, 14th July 1826.

FRESH FANCY BISCUITS
FROM LONDON,

JUST received from the H. C. Ship Lord Lowther, for Sale at MR. McVEIGH'S *Shop in the Fort*; Price per lb. 1½ rupee, or per Canister containing 8, and 15 lbs. respectively, Rs. 10½, and 19½,—Ready money *excepting regular Book customers.* These BISCUITS have never been open'd since pack'd in December last; and (the Canisters being Airtight,) will keep good for years, if kept in a dry place.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,
SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF
LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J S. WATSON, the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Mr. FRANCIS LUGRIN, surviving partner of the above concern, regrets that, in consequence of the very small progress made since the appearance of the above advertisement in July 1825, he is compelled, not only to republish it, but also to give further notice that the Registrar of the Supreme Court can no longer allow any of the accounts to remain unsettled, but on the contrary has expressed his determination to compel Mr. Lugrin, as such surviving partner, to adopt that disagreeable measure of proceeding at Law on all outstanding balances, a measure which however disagreeable to Mr. Lugrin's feeling he must nevertheless pursue, as his accounts with the Registrar of the late Mr. Watson's Estate must be rendered and adjusted forthwith.

Bombay, 6th July 1826.

Original Map of India.

A FEW Copies of Captain SEELY'S Illustrated Map of the Territories of India, with Historical and Geographical Margins, and its accompaniment, a Road Book for the 3 Presidencies, with Copious Notes, is daily expected by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Branch of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established at this Presidency, having been discontinued, it is requested that all future applications whether for Policies or for the renewal of such as are already issued, may be made direct to Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. of Calcutta.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

LOST.

A TICKET of the present Calcutta Lottery No. 7, which has been purchased from the House of Messrs. RANKIN and SAUNDERS, by FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE Colah in the name of his son MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE, the prize chanced in that Ticket, is the property of the said FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE Colah, any person or persons found the said Ticket, it is requested to be brought to his brother RUTTONJEE MUNCHERJEE Colah, and he or they shall have a reward of five Rupees.

Bombay, 21st July 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON
TO TOUCH
AT THE [illegible] GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE,
300 TONS,
JAMES FINT,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched about the 20th of August.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO
LONDON
THE NEW SHIP
DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWARD AND CO.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
IN JANUARY,
THE
UPTON CASTLE,
J. Thacker,
COMMANDER,
OF THE H. C's. S.

APPLY to Captain THACKER, or to Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 22d July 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JEWA KHETA having taken in possession as retro-mortgage from MEYA MAHOMED ESMAIL Nalkhanday, a DWELLING HOUSE with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near the Museed Bunder, in Cazee Abdulla's street; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, are required to notify the same to the said Mortgagee JEWA KHETA within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 20th day of July 1826.

ખબર • ફીચ્યાથી • આપીચ્યેચને

જીવા • ખેટા • એ • ઘણીએ • ઘેર્‌ • એક • એ નો • જે ધંધ • લવાજમો • ફોએ • તે • શાઠે • મીચ્યા મકમદ • ઇશમાચ્યેલ • નાલખંડે • પાશેથી • ગીરવી લીધુછે—એ • ઘેર્‌ • શ્રી • બાકારફોટ • મશીદ બંદર • આગલ • ફાજી • અબદુલલાનાં • મોફો લામાંછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરચેક • લોક • અગાર • લોફોનો • દાવો • અગાર • લેફ્‌ણ • ફોએતો • તે • ઘણીઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • ની • મુદતમાં આવીને • ગીરવીદાર • જીવા • ખેટાને • જાફેર • કરે—તેઆરપછી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ધ્યાનલ • ધર ફેર • નફી—તારીખ ૨૦ મી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES DAVIDSON, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROSE MARY MYERS, deceased, late of Surat, Widow, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of July 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of PATRICK MACDONELL, Gentleman, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of July 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES GRAY, deceased, late a Major in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq., Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th July 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD THOMAS LOWES, deceased, late of Bombay an Inhabitant and British Subject, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, on the act of renunciation of the several members of the Firm Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co. residing in Bombay the executors named in the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of July 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MANWARING Esquire, deceased, late a Commodore in the Marine Service of the Honorable the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to JOHN ROZERS LAWRENCE Esquire, a Captain in the said Marine Service and THOMAS GORDON Esquire, a Captain in the Military Service of the said East India Company on their said Bombay Establishment, the Executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of the Executrix therein named, until she shall pray for the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of July 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT MACKINTOSH, deceased, late a Lieut. Colonel Military Service, of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of July 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of PRANJEEVONDASS JUGOOBHOY, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, hath been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to DAVIDASS HURJEEVONDASS and NANJEE KESSOWJEE, Executors therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 21st July 1826.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુંબઇવાલો ફીનકુ મરનાર પરાંન જીવનદાશ જગુલાજ એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમાંનો અગ્યારમો શ્રી ખુંબઇ ની ક્રુપરીમ કોરટ આફ જ્યુડીકેટરમાંથી દેવીદાશ ગુરજીવનદાશ તથા નાંનજી કેશવ જી વકીલોકે અને એ વકીલોનાં એ મરનાર છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલાંછે એનાં એને આપેએછે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાળશતા હોએ તેનાંએને જાહેર થાએ—તા ૨૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૬ *

પાચ
વકીલ

Government Proclamation.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

THE present Madras Rupee, being precisely of the same weight and purity as the new Rupee, directed to be struck at the Bombay Mint, as announced by the Government Proclamation of the 6th of October 1824, is hereby declared, with its Subdivisions, current at par with the said Bombay Rupee and its Subdivisions, and as such receivable, wherever the said Bombay Rupee and its Subdivisions are current, in the Territories subordinate to this Presidency, as a legal tender in all public and private transactions.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
18th July 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

If you consider the whole or any part of the following worth notice, I shall be obliged by your giving it a place in your columns.

The Military Fund having survived its infancy bids fair if due vigilance be exerted to reach an honorable old age, and as it is now approaching its maturity, I cannot help suggesting that care and alteration of a sort not hitherto extended to it be immediataly commenced on, I allude to calculations to ascertain what degree of permanency, the Fund carries within itself; the subject is intricate and foreign to Military capacities, but let not such a reason operate to cause our excellent institution to go the way that most others of its class have gone before it. The Madras Fund for instance, that which has been our guide, has of late been obliged to retrench its higher pensions, and by what I can find in books, it appears that similar institutions in England have not escaped a similar fate—an author Bailey on annuities speaking of societies for the benefit of widows says. "The ruin of most of these societies may be attributed to the ignorance or neglect of the true mathematical principles, upon which they ought to proceed and without an attention to which no establishment of the kind can possibly flourish; another author Dr. Price on reversionary annuities, says. "There are in this kingdom (England) many institutions for the benefit of widows, and in general as far as I have had any information respecting them, they are founded upon plans equally inadequate (speaking of the London and Laudable Societies) having been formed as fancy dictated, without any knowledge of the principle, on which the values of reversionary annuities ought to be calculated. The motives which influenced the conteivers of these institutions may have been laudable, but they ought I think to have informed themselves better, the longer such schemes are carried on the more mischief they must produce, 'Tis vain to form such establishments with the expectation of seeing their fate determined soon by experience; if not more extravagant than any ignorance can well make them, they will go on prosperously for 20 or 30 years, and if at all tolerable, they may support themselves for 40 or 50 years and at last end in distress and ruin, all inadequate schemes lay the foundation of present relief on future calamity and afford assistance to a few, by disappointing and distressing multitudes vol. i. chap. ii."—I do not wish to be an alarmist, or croak nought but failure to those worthy fair whom our contributions enable to live up to their rank in society; but I would wish it to be looked to, whether on mathematical principles as my authors say, such extended beneficence as the fund at present yields can go on to perpetuity. The fund was originally an institution purely for charitable purposes, and so the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have termed it in their instructions to the members of the Bengal Fund, but the army having taken off the restriction on property, its character is changed to that of a society for reversionary annuities, and moreover it grants pensions to spinsters for life. I wish some able mathematician would clearly demonstrate that all this can well be afforded. Perhaps the cause of the fund having thus altered its character is attributable to those members who having property could never hope to derive profit from their gifts, but let me ask, at the raising of the fund, did any such selfish idea obtrude between compasion and the wretchedness then so frequently brought to view of helpless widows and children, did not the most economical consider it a benefit to give a little monthly, and have no distress, than to be called on at unseasonable periods for heavy contributions, the misfortune is that along with the destress, the Military fund has caused likewise to disappear all outward signs of misery hence the stimulus or motives to charity have no longer existance, and people begin to think it hard they should give and give, and be never the richer for it, as to the votes of the Junior part of the army, I am inclined to think they have been much guided by accident, it is their opinion that what the Directors propose must be for the best therefore down goes each individuals name without any exertion of thought on the subject. If you approve of these remarks, Mr. Editor, may perhaps trouble you with others after a season.

Yours Obdt.
Bombay, A BACHELOR

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

"Half a Loaf, is better than no Bread."

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

As the subject of this communication is of such general interest, I offer no apology for addressing you so late in the week. I trust and believe that the Letter signed "Member" (Bombay Gazette July 12th) will meet with that due consideration, which the importence of his enquiries demand. To every ten subscriber, that accurate observer informs us, there is a Widow and three Children, Annuitants, on the Fund. It will not be uninteresting to look for a moment at the large sum consumed by these claimants, and it will excite no small degree of astonishment to observe for what an insignificant sum these advantages have been procured.

STATEMENT.

	£	Rs.
Widow's Pension for 25 years at....	91	22750
Passage Money to do. do....		1500
Do. do 3 Children at Rs. 800 each....		2400
To as sum at 18 years of age to each Child....	900	9000
Pension to youngest Child from 4 to 7 years old.. ..	30	
Do. do. 7 to 10 years of age.	45	
Do. do. 10 to 18 do.... ..	180	2550
Pension to 2d Child 8 to 10 years old....	30	
Do. do. do. 10 to 18 years old..	180	2100
Eldest Child from 9 to 10 years old..	15	
Do. do. 10 to 18 years do. do.	180	1950
Total Rs.		42250

I would wish to ask if heavy claims of the above description still increase whether the Fund as at present constituted can bear up against them, more particularly, as the productive Members Bachelors (often *high* in the service) are monthly *diminishing* and *adding* to the unprofitable and losing branch of the Establishment, by the Marriage list.

Yours Obediently,
Y.

Cal,ab, July 19th 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

In the Gazette of the 28th ultimo, there appeared a heart rending tale of horror on the punishment of a man of H. M. 10th Hussars with due obloquy and inuendo on the Commanding Officer who ordered it. This was introduced with an Anti-Army flourish, but let that pass, I would beg to ask any man who's judgement is not warped by the *levelling* tendency of the day; to peruse the statement and tell me if it does not at once betray a certain "*getting up*" about it which savours strongly of the Radical Press at Home. At first I was truly shocked that any thing so brutal could have been perpetrated in England; and a reperusal convinced me it was a worked up Paragraph, and I determined to sift it. Even on its own showing there was plain evidence that the man was insolent and mutinous and if so, the rest of the story was too like "Puffs" tales of distress to leave much doubt on the matter. The Majors name too was left to be guessed at, whilst *Burdett for ever*" (I dare say much to the amusement of Captain Burdett) was in admirable keeping with the rest of the piece.

From the extracted statement being marked "Times" the mention of "*our city*" and "the Church of St. Mary's *Major*" where the congregation were piously to pray for the Majors being hung ("St. Mary's *Major* being doubtless considered by the mob the Major's Church) might lead the reader to suppose all this occurred in "our good City of London," but not so Mr. Editor. The Head quarters of the 10th are stationed at Exeter under the command of Major Gale, and the terrific *storm* the said Major *Gale* excited I am happy to inform your readers or those of the Gazette (who are doubtless sympathizing with the sufferer, execrating the Major and crying Burdett for ever") was raised in the usual style by a radical Paper in that city, doubtless copied from it into the Times and then into the Bombay Gazette, but alas! the story was wholly refuted immediately after and I hope the arrival of the next Ships will enable me to send you the *true version* of this Tale of Woe.

By the bye you may perhaps wish (though I dont advise it to get up a little story in the true radical or Buckingham style now and then. I therefore send you the recipe, which as you "deal a little in Galenicals yourself you will doubtless understand, but in case your readers should not, I will also add an example.

Recipe Take of Truth .... One Grain.
Probability..... Two Grains.
Improbability..... One Pound.
Falshood..... Two Pounds.

Of Idle clamour, Slander Scandal Imposture effrontery and Impudence equal parts mix well together and lay on with the oil of Fiction.

EXAMPLE.

Passing by the ——Parade ground the other Morning our feelings were agonized to a dreadful degree, by seeing a most *interesting young Man* whose name *we have since learned* is James Faithful actually lashed to Poles of Wood with cords that must have *doubtless* cut his arms and Legs to the bone, and exposed naked to the *burning* heat of a Tropical Sun whilst a chosen band of athletic Man *selected* for their Herculean strength, were in turn deliberately scoreing the flesh from his back whilst the blood rushed in torrents at every blow. It will *scarcely* be believed, but we saw the Commanding Officer and Adjutant seemingly enjoying the scene, for they had actually left the ranks with a third person to be nearer their wretched victim. The intereting Youth fainted, when this miscreant (whose name we hope shortly to give to the Public for he wore a black feather) after going up to the *dieing* victim ordered the people flogging to go on! ! ! ! *We are told* this continued an hour and an half (for our agonized sensations did not allow us to remain five minutes) but we saw the deep feeling of pity and commiseration in the faces of the veterans drawn up to view this scene of torture. We since learn poor Faithful was beloved throughout the Regiment and his only Crime was, *drinking some water on duty when thirsty* which prevented his challenging the relief as prompt as the Serjeant (a great tyrant) thought proper.

FUDGE,

THE FACT,

The *interesting Youths* name [redacted] an Macmurder aged 31 [redacted] ous looking Raffi[redacted] Halberts in the [redacted] to Arms on [redacted] *rising* [redacted] *usual D*[redacted] manding [redacted]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

port of the officers and men. In the cabins below, the deck was full of water, so that even in the great cabin the passengers were compelled to remain in their crips and cots, to keep themselves tolerably dry, and to prevent accidents. An outside plank in the gunnel, under the gangway had started, and the under rail of the starboard quarter gallery, was much damaged. Indeed, to many other respects, the ship suffered most severely in this dreadful hurricane. You may guess our state of discomfort and suffocation, when you learn that all the hatch ways were battened and tarpanlined down, and all the dead-lights shut in so that day and night were the same; all dark. I could relate to you a thousand other miseries of suffecient magnitude, which occurred during the tempest, but let these suffice. You may guess our feelings when the wind become more moderate, and the Barometer was discovered to be rising. Off the Cape, were we expected summer weather, we had another gale, which lasted a day and a night. In that part of our voyage, a melancholy accident took place on board.

On the morning of the 16th of march, a strange sail hove in sight, which hoisted French colours. It was blowing fresh, and the day was squally, with frequent falls of heavy rain. When within about 50 yards of the French ship which was a little before our beam, on the larboard side, Captain Biden hailed her and asked, whither she was bound. We understood her Commander to say *Bourbon*, and we could distinctly read her name, the *Cecilia*, on her stern, Wishing to dispatch letters to India, Captain Biden said he wished to send a boat on board, which was agreed to. At that moment Captain Walker, an officer of the Bengal Native Infantry, who, on account of insanity, was proceeding to England, by order of the Government, rushed up to the forecastle, and also hailed the French ship. He was consequently directed to be taken below, but as soon as the people had got him aft, a breast the main hatch way, he burst from them and sprung over the larboard gangway, in full sight of the French ship, with the intention of getting on board of her. We were going 6 knots one time, so that unhappily he went past a stern, yet such energy had his insanity given him that he reached his arms and chest above the sea, and kept hailing the stranger through a small trumpet, which he usually wore round his neck, to take him on board. Our ship was instantly hove to, and a boat lowered down, with Captain Biden himself, and four men in hopes of saving him. Every effort was made, Captain Biden being guided to the spot where he was floating by Albatrosses and other birds hovering about him. But the very heavy swell on the sea, prevented his being seen excepting occasionally. The boat had got within a ship's length of him, when another swell hid him from sight, and after it had subsided, nothing more was to be seen. Captain Walker was a good swimmer, but he must have been borne down by a great coat, which he had on, and a pair of thick blanket trowsers. You will learn, I think, with indignation, that whilst we were heaving to, to lower down the boat, the Frenchman shot a head of us across, and immediately made sail in prosecution of her voyage utterly regardless of the common calls of humanity.

Captain Biden, when he intended to go on board the *Cecilia*, had ordered the Steward to put into the boat a quarter of fine English mutton and a basket potatoes, thinking they would be an acceptable present, but when he returned, he gave what was meant for the Frenchman to the four fine fellows, who had accompanied him in the boat. Poor Walker was a fine looking young man, and had dressed himself in a variety of fantastick habits during the passage, changing them several times a day, according to the characters he supposed himself to be,—to day Lord Byron, to-morrow the Emperor of Ava. He continually protested against being sent to England, and a letter addressed to Captain Biden, dated the day before the melancholy event, was afterwards found in his cabin, in which he requested to be put on shore at the Cape.

April 5. We found here the H. C. Ship *Lord Lowther*, from England the 24th of January. The *Eliza*, *Hungerford*, *Coldstream*, *Albion*, *Alfred* have arrived from India, and all of them are said to have experienced the same hurricane we did, but only in a small degree. The *Kingston* has not yet arrived.

The gentlemen passengers of the *Princess Charlotte* gave a grand dinner to Capt. Biden, at this place on the 4th, which went off with great eclat. We had the Band belonging to the troops on the Island, which, played appropriate tunes on the toasts being drank, and the festivity was none concluded.---*Govt. Gazette.*

[*India Gaz. June* 29.

Since the recent arrivals from England, we have heard nothing of the meeting that was talked of, to petition the legislature for some amendment of the Law between debtor and creditor. We therefore beg to jog the memories of those who feel any interest in the matter, and entreat them not to let it go to sleep. The abuses which exist are so flagrant, that we feel convinced a judicious memorial, backed by the recommendation of the Supreme Court, would be attended to instanter. This is the only feasible line of conduct to be pursued, as to whether the Insolvent Act, or the Bankrupt Law legally extend to India, is, we are now inclined to think, a matter of little consequence, because the former Judges of the Supreme Court have so long considered them non-existent here, that their successors could not well set aside so many precedents established by them, as we all know that a number of precedents have nearly the weight of a law. If a requisition with a few respectable signtures was forwarded to our worthy Shoreff requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose, the whole affair might be managed in a week, without much trouble to any person.

The *Thetis* French frigate, of 44 guns and 300 men, and the *Esperance* corvette, of 20 gun and 150 men on a voyage of discovery, had arrived at New South Wales.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 30.

We understand the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and FAMILY are about to proceed by water to the Upper Provinces. Active preparations are going on for the embarkation; it is reported that his Lordship will be absent from the Presidency for a considerable period, and will proceed as high as Hurdwar. His EXCELLENCY LORD COMBERMERE will remain it is said, as Vice President at the Presidency.

We have seen letters from Tavoy of the 10th May. They speak of our Officers being, on the whole, well pleased with the place, and having plenty of rain every day. The Commissioner Mr. Maingy is spoken of in high terms for his attention and civility. The natives at Tavoy will not beleive, that we have beaten the Burmese; they say we have been driven from Ava, and consider our countrymen at Tavoy regular victims, and many of themare removing their families to Penang. Several plots among the Burmese at Tavoy had been discovered, and our trops were busy building a small brick Fort.

[*John Bull June* 30.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival off Calcutta, of the *Georgiana*, from London 8th January; Rio de Jeneiro 19th March; and Madras 24th June; also the *Mary Anne Sophia* from Batavia 23d May, and Madras 24th June.

By this opportunity we have received files of the Batavian *Courier* and several Letters which we shall extract from, and translate for Monday's number.

The Dutch, from want of Troops, and the Native Insurgents, from want of combination, remain inactive.

Arrangements had been made, rather in anticipation we believe too, for the liquidation of the loan made to the Batavian Government which was negotiated in Calcutta about eighteen months ago.

Great dissatisfaction prevailed throughout Java: all classes complain of the measures of the new Commissioner General, and all British and foreign inhabitants who could leave the Island without ruining themselves, were preparing to do so.

[*Ben. Hur. July*, 1.

The Captain, crew and passengers of a vessel on her passage from Singapore to Batavia made a very norrow escape from the most imminent danger of being murdered. The Captain it seems had takens on board seven Malay passengers to work as sailors from Singapore to Java; and in the dead of night while the Captain was walking on the deck, he was attacked by the miscreants, but bravely defended himself, and succeeded in getting below, when being joined by Mr. GILMORE a passenger, and the officers and crew, the Malays were in their turn attacked and after a desperate strugle, four of the mutineers were killed, and the other three leaped over board and made their escape; the greatest credit is due to the Captain for the resolution and bravery he displayed in a moment of such imminent danger: both he and Mr. GILMORE were wounded in the affray.

The Printer or Publisher of the Tasmanian *Colonial Times*, a Mr. *Bent* has been imprisoned for a series of libels on the Governor of Tasmania. We have not seen the particulars but it appears that the *Tasmanian Press* had at last reached such a height of abuse and vituperation of the measures of Government, that it was impossible any longer to pass it over such an issue might, we think, have been pretty confidently anticipated, considering the license, which the Australian press has lately taken to itself.

Among the disputed elections talked of on the dissolution of Parliament, the county of Kirkudbright in Scotland is spoken of, as to be contested among other by our late Advocate General, Mr. R. C. FERGUSSON---who it is added, starts avowedly on the CANNING interest.

Sir FRANCIS MCNAGHTEN Knight, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta is spoken of, as about to be created a Baronet---as a reward,---the *Oriental Herald* will no doubt give out---for his having contributed to lay the Press in India under the restictions from wich it has long *suffered so much*!

[*John Bull, July* 1.

Penang Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

FORT-CORNWALLIS, THE 20TH APRIL, 1826.

Public notice is hereby given, that from and after the commencement of the ensuing Official Year, (1st May, 1826,) the Accounts of the Hon. East India Company at this Presidency, will be Kept in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, Annas and Pice, which will thenceforward be considered the Money of Account and Standard of value in all transactions wherein Government is concerned.

The Spanish Dollar will be received into and paid from the Honorable Company's Treasury at its Intrinsic value nearly, viz. 100 Spanish Dollars as 210-8 Calcutta Sicca Rupees or 2-1-6 per Spanish Dollar.

The Copper Pice and half Pice at present in circulation will be received into and paid from the Treasury at the following Rates, viz.

One Calcutta Sic. Rup.	48	whole	or	96	half Pice
Do.	Do. Anna	3	,,	6	,, ,,
Four Do.	Do. Pie	1	,,	2	,, ,,

From the 1st Proximo and until further orders, Cash will be received into the Honorable Company's Treasury for Bills on theRight Hon. the Governor General in Council at thirty days sight at par, and Subscriptions will be received into the Bengal 5 per Cent Loan at the same Rate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. CRACROFT,
SEC. TO GOVT.

[*Madras Courier June* 30.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 27.

Mr. WHITMORE postponed his motion respecting the Corn Laws till the 18th of April.

PROMISSORY NOTES BILL.

Mr. HUME was sorry to differ from the introducers of the present bill as to the causes of the evil which they designed it to remedy. He deemed the measure wholly uncalled for and extremely mischievous He protested against bank-notes of any kind being driven from circulation, because they must be replaced by a much more expensive currency, which would have to be purchased by substantial capital, and must consequently withdraw so much of it from being applied in advancing the trade of the country. They might be suffered to remain in circulation without any evil consequences, if the issuers of them were required to lodge deposits; and there would be no great difficulty in effecting this. Commissioners might be appointed, and some office established, for receiving deposits of stock or Exchequer-bills from country bankers, equal to the amount of notes issued by them, of course accounting to such bankers for the interest which might accrue on their respective deposits.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the House had given an almost unanimous assent to the principle on which the bill was founded—namely, that the issue of small notes had a most pernicious effect. He thought the course recommended by the Hon. Member would be an impolitic and inconvenient restriction on the fair employment of capital. The measure of gradually extinguishing the circulation of 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes appeared to him to be a more salutary method of checking the proceedings of country bankers; and as the Hon. Member proposed his scheme as a substitute for that measure, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt bound to oppose it.

Mr. D. SIKES thought that the measure should have been postponed till quieter times.

Mr. HOBHOUSE had supported the bill when first introduced, and he was sorry that Ministers had not had the courage to carry their plan into full effect; for unless a blow was struck at the root of the present system, the nation would always be liable to those mischievous fluctuations, under the effects of which they were now suffering.

Mr. HUSKISSON opposed Mr. Hume's plan as one that would be highly unfair and injurious to the interests of the country bankers.

Mr. MONK said, that the system of a paper currency subsisting at the same time with one of gold, was most objectionable; the tendency of the one was always to drive out the other, and to cause the most serious inconveniences, by keeping up a ruinous fluctuation of prices. Money, and not money's worth, was the basis of a well-regulated currency. Much had been said of the respectability of country bankers. He did not mean to say that there were not some that deserved all that had been said in their favour; but it was not less true, that some of the people who called themselves country bankers were no better than *swindlers!* (*Hear!*)

Mr. MABERLY opposed Mr. Hume's propositions; which on a division was lost by a majority of 128 to 9.

Mr. MABERLY's motion, that the Bank should be compelled to publish a monthly account of its issues, was opposed by Ministers, on the ground that the House had no general right to demand such an account, although they said there might be occasions when it would be proper to enforce it.

Mr. PEARSE was decidedly of opinion, that if a weekly account of the Bank issues was to be published, it would give rise to all sorts of rash speculation, and particularly with respect to the exchanges.

Mr. HUME saw no reason why publicity should not be given to all the transaction of the Bank, as was the case with respect to the Banks of France and the United States.

Mr. Maberly's motion was negatived.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. HUME, authorizing Justices of the Peace to summon before them any banker who should refuse to pay his notes in gold within ten days after a demand made for that purpose, and to issue a distress warrant to recover the same, with costs. —This was also opposed by Ministers, as unnecessary, as the system was only to last for three years; and the effect, they said, of the amendment would be to make the country bankers call in their small notes, to save themselves from being dragged before a Magistrate. If, said Mr. CANNING, the small-note system was to be permanent, such a regulation might be necessary, but in a temporary one it was pregnant with mischief.

Mr. HUME would persist in pressing the clause, and he expected that every banker in the House would vote with him (*Laughter.*) He would ask Ministers whether they would suffer the people of England to remain without security for their country notes? Well might Mr. Cobbett exhibit the *Gridiron*; all his prophecies had come to pass. He would divide the House, if he stood alone; but he fully expected the vote of every *solvent* banker present. (*Order!*)

On a division, the amendment was lost, there being 163 to 19.

Mr. HUME spoke of the evil of allowing certain country notes to be paid in Lodon only, and proposed to enact that, in future, all promissory notes of 5*l.* and upwards should be made payable at the places where they were issued.—Mr. HUSKISSON said, that until the fact was mentioned a few nights since, he had not know that any practice like this existed, and it certainly must be put a stop to, by compelling payment at the place of issue, after Feb. 1829.—A clause to this effect was agreed to.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

A great number of petitions against Negro Slavery were presented from all parts of the country, —one of them from the University of Cambridge.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT called the attention of Ministers to an article which had appeared in the papers, under the head "Military Discipline,"* and which imputed cruelty to the Major of the Tenth Hussars, towards a private named *Harvey*, by ordering him, for refractory conduct, to extra drill, and to walk round the barrack-yard with clogs to his legs; and, on his refusal, having him forcibly dragged along by other soldiers.—Mr. Secretary PEEL stated, that an inquiry had been

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* The following is the article alluded to—it is from the *Alfred* Exeter paper of Tuesday week:—"A singular and cruel mode of punishment was last week practised on *Charles Harvey*, a private of the 10th Hussars, belonging to Captain Burdett's troop. His offence was that of suffering a refractory horse to escape from him while parading in the barrack. The Major ordered him three day's drill, but the man said it was an accident, and he could not help it; for which additional offence the drill was to be extended to five days. He refused submission, conceiving he was innocent; when the Major directed that he should march up and down before the barrack day for a month, with all his accoutrements at his back, and clog to his legs. The exercise was to commence on Tuesday; but he lay on the ground, determined to resist the sentence; upon which the Major ordered him to be handcuffed, and sent for the forage cart, for the purpose, we have reason to believe, of having him drawn by horses round the barrack, as, from the command not being speedily executed, the serjeant's call was sounded, and six or seven serjeants came, who were ordered to tie a rope round Harvey's body, and drag him round the stone path of the barrack. This was once performed, and they were proceeding the second time, when the miserable man appeared almost dead, the strap which fastened his accoutrements having, by the force used to drag him along, so tightened round his neck as almost to produce strangulation; and but for the clogs fastened to his legs, which were drawn up and tied under his breast, acting as rollers insome degree, fatal consequences might have ensued. Captain Burdett, we are informed, expostulated with the Major, and requested him to desist from enforcing such a punishment; but he was deaf to the voice of humanity, and commanded the serjeants to interfere, adding, when near the press-room, 'Kick him in the guts; horsewhip him,' &c. The serjeants were then ordered to march in double-quick time; which order they refused to obey, and many of the privates left the barracks, rather than behold such inhuman treatment. After this, still handcuffed, and with his accoutrements at his back, he was tied to a ring used for fastening horses to when grooming them, having about one foot of rope allowed him for movement; in which situation we saw him on Thursday, and where he has been placed daily from half-past eleven in the morning until six in the evening. For the honour of the British character, we hope our army is seldom disgraced by such occurences; and for the credit of the gallant Tenth, he should be happy to find that report had exaggerated the circumstances. The poorman, we understand, has demanded a court-martial to investigate his conduct.

[redacted]AN observed, that the [redacted] published was grossly

[redacted]SS—BANK ADVANCES—EX-
[redacted]EQUER BILLS.

[redacted]put by Mr. T. Wilson, the CHAN-
EXCHEQUER said, the Bank had sta-
[redacted]vernment that it had under its serious
[redacted]ion the best mode of applying relief.
[redacted]g extent of the advances, it was not to ex-
[redacted]three millions. The Bank was not, however
[redacted]und to make advances to this extent, neither in-
[redacted]eed could it. It was stated to the Bank, that it was the intention of Ministers to propose to Parliament a measure, the object of which shall be the paying off of a considerable proportion of the advances made by that body to Government. It was also the intention of the President of the Board of Trade, to propose the accelerating of the period at which the law of merchant and factor is to come into operation, a measure which will considerably forward the object in view.

Mr. PEARSE observed, that the Bank was of opinion that, of the two plans proposed for the relief of the distress, that of issuing Exchequer Bills was preferable to the plan of making the Bank advance money upon deposits. The Bank was, however, anxious to do every thing within its power to relieve the existing distress, and had therefore waived its own opinions in favour of those expressed by Government. It was now engaged in considering how the assistance could be most effectually rendered to the commercial community. He was sanguine that not so much money would be wanted as the Bank had agreed to advance (*loud cheers*)! and that confidence would be restored by the knowledge that something was going to be done.

Mr. TIERNEY said, he totally disapproved of the present plan, because it was his prefect conviction, that though it may be beneficial to some distressed persons, it will not tend to the general good, nor will it cause the restoration of confidence.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he could not agree with any man on either side of the House in believing that it was either expedient or possible to return with haste to a currency of a metallic nature. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not possible, he said, to pay in cash the monstrous establishments of the country; (*hear, hear!*) and that consideration naturally led him to another,—that in the present distressed state of the country, it became Ministers to come down to Parliament with reduced estimates of those establishments—with such estimates as the country ought to have had even if there had been no distress, and such as it was constitutionally entitled to in the eleventh year of peace, (*Hear, hear!*) In the existing condition of the country, these measures would aggravate the public distress in a crying degree.—a position on which he believed there was no difference out of that House, whatever there might be in it. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the measure which had just been opened to them, it was only one to which he could give his concurrence. It did appear to him most extraordinary, that Government should have augmented, instead of allaying, the late panic as its commencement; that it should have withheld relief at the moment it was calculated to be most effectual; that it should have proceeded for a time on the stern path of principle, without reflecting on the mischief it was inflicting by so doing; and that it should not have departed from it until it was compelled,—yes, he repeated the words, until it was compelled (*loud cries of "hear."*)—to do something for the immediate relief of the community. (*Hear, hear!*) He was of opinion, that if the issuing of Exchequer Bills had been tried in the first instance, it would have great good. The Government was now placed in an awkward situation; for the question was now come to this—whether the country should continue to be distressed, or whether there should not be an immediate advance of money to relieve it. (*Hear, hear!*) All the merchants—and on such a question they were the best judges—thought that the most effectual relief which could be administered to them would be by an issue of Exchequer Bills. But Ministers had conceived a different opinion; and because they had once expressed it in public, were determined not to recede from it.

Mr. ELLICE, after some remarks, moved for an account of Exchequer Bills advanced by Government, the mode in which they had been sued, &c.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the country called for an efficient remedy for its present distress, but Ministers seemed disposed to apply to palliative merely. They were applied to, and they handed the applicants over to the Bank with much cold politeness. (*Laughter.*) The Bank might possess the power of leading money on goods, but it would be a very improper course for it to take. Money was not wanted, but *confidence*, without which the money of the Bank would do no good. Government should have issued Exchequer Bills as in 1793, when not one farthing was lost by the public of the two millions issued.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended, that the adoption of the Hon. Gentleman's plan would lead to great public mischief. Government, by course, would be looked to as the general banker and pawnbroker of the country—(*hear, hear!*)—and thus hold out an inducement to the mercantile body not to depend upon their own prudence, industry, and resources. Former distresses were not caused, as now, by over-trading, but by political circumstances. The Government, too, is not authorized to lend money on goods, though the Bank is. Ministers had to chuse one of two methods, both surrounded with difficulties and they adopted that which seemed to them the best. He (Mr. Robinson) most cordially agreed with Mr. Tierney in thinking that there was nothing in the condition of the country that should prompt them to despair. (*Cheers*) The nation still possessed its wonted energy of spirit, its pristine sources of strength, its natural springs of prosperity. (*Cheers.*) She has withstood the fury of the storm—she has survived it with all the strength and solidity of her native oak—a few rotten branches may have been shattered in the conflict, but her root is fixed firmly in a rich and fertile soil, whence new scions will yet spring to renovate her strength, her dignity, and her beauty. (*Loud cheering*) We have no cause of despondency. If we manage our prospective measures with prudence, we may rest secure that we shall weather the storm—that is, if we are allowed to follow the path of policy pointed out by our sense of duty and our regard for the interests of the public, and are not thwarted from our proposed course of measures for relieving the present difficulties, and restoring the former prosperity of the country. (*General cheering.*)

Mr BARING said, that until Ministers had been addressed by the Hon. Member for London (Mr. T. Wilson) from that (the Opposition) side of the House—("*No, no!*" *from the Ministerial benches*)—they had paid no attention to the applications. He (Mr. B.) would contend that he was right. Respectable merchants had been in constant communication with the Treasury for some weeks. They had asked relief for their fellow-citizens, whom they could not see perishing around them without a struggle to assist them. If Government had listened to their request but one month ago, they would have done much good. Such was the conduct of Government up to the last week, and if the Hon. Member for London had not joined in the application to Lord Liverpool, it was probable the Government would have persisted in the same line of conduct still, and never made any concession. But it ought not to have thrown the duty on the Bank, which was the most objectionable course that could have been devised.

Lord ALTHORPE thought that Government should have come forward itself on such an occasion.

Mr. T. WILSON was of opinion that the Bank would now be called upon, year after year, for aid, and that it would consequently be exposed to many risks. In his opinion, the trading, agricultural, and shipping interests had been treated by Government with levity and neglect.

Mr. ATWOOD was of opinion that effectual relief could not be afforded until the Government stepped forward to give it.

Mr. WHITMORE, on the contrary, thought that Ministers, having once adopted a course of conduct which they thought correct, were right in staking their characters and places upon it. (*Cheers.*) He had no connexion with Ministers, and it was highly improbable that he ever should, but the measures pursued by them were so calculated to improve the condition, and to multiply the resources, of the country, and in their development to lead this country to that state of prosperity which she formerly enjoyed—to confer benefits, not only on Great Britain, but upon mankind in general, that he felt himself bound to call upon the House not lightly to withdraw that confidence which they had hitherto placed in his Majesty's Ministers—(*hear!*)—unless, indeed, it could be demonstrated by the most clear and satisfactory proof that the conduct of Ministers was erroneous.

Mr. P. MOORE said that much of the mischief which had arisen had been caused by the system of speculation—the abominable hoax system. (*Laughter.*) He knew the thing well. He felt severely from the system of calumny, of vice, and of falsehood, which prevailed on the Stock Exchange. They stoped at nothing that appeared likely to forward their plans. There was, in that place, a pandemonium of infamous falsehoods, ready to overbear the Government, and to thwart every transaction amongst honest men. (*Laughter.*) This had been proved against the Stock Exchange. A man must be known to have been connected with certain transactions before he was eligible to be admitted there. If he obtruded himself "an honest guest," he was booted out, drummed out, thumped out, kicked out. (*Mach Laughter.*) In short, it was a complete field for gambling. Something of this kind—gambling on an extensive scale—was attempted at this end of the town; but the worthy Magistrates of Bow-street soon put an end to it: they had all the parties up and the wholesome discipline of the tread-mill wrought an effectual cure. (*Laughter.*) The gambling and swindling which prevailed at the Stock Exchange were infinitely worse than that which had been practised at Pallmall, and might be put down just as easily. He would now say, as he had said on a former occasion, "Whatever you do, spare the people, and protect their employment."

Mr. ELLICE said, in reply, that the present state of things was entirely owing to the plans of his Majesty's Ministers. Instead of encouraging a large issue of paper he thought it would be better to grant relief through the medium of Exchequer Bills. If the circulating medium as greatly increased, what would be the effect? Why a great rise in prices, that would decrease as the circulating medium was narrowed; and in what situation would the country be then placed? He was sorry the Bank had not forced the Government, as they might have done to have abandoned their present course. If the Bank had remained firm, Government must have yielded the point. He regretted that the Bank had become instrumental to the adoption of mere half measures. (*Hear!*) The proper way to meet the existing distress would have been by an issue of Exchequer Bills.—The motion was then agreed to.

PROMISSORY NOTES BILL.

Mr. J. SMITH deprecated the attacks that had been made on the country bankers, whose conduct, he said, had done much good. He thought the course pursued by Government was an ill-digested and hasty one. A Committee of Investigation should have been appointed previously to the adoption of the measures now proposed.

Mr. F. PALMER disapproved of the measure now before the House; and he was of opinion that there could be no return to a metallic currency until the taxes were greatly reduced. The interest of the debt and the expenses of Government could not be paid at their present grievous amount in a circulation of increased value. Notwithstanding these things, Ministers went on with their enormous expenditure. He did not see the justice of raising the value of the currency while the burden of the debt should remain. If the creditor had a right to be paid in full, at least he could not claim to be paid in an advanced currency. It was the grossest injustice to the borrower to compel him to pay in a metallic currency that which had been borrowed in paper money, 28s. of which went to the value of a guinea.

To some questions put to Ministers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the object of the bill was the extinction of small notes at the end of three years from this time. But that extinction should be brought about by as slow degrees as were practicable. If any persons had acted under the idea that small notes were immediately to go out of circulation, they laboured under a complete misapprehension of the object of the bill.

The amendments were then read, and agreed to.

Mr. DENMAN objected to the bill wholly, as a most impolitic interference with the interests of free trade. He dreaded the facilities and frequency of forgeries, and hoped that at any rate the Attorney-General would be instructed by the Government to bring down a bill for mitigating the penalties of forgery.

Mr. HUME said, he considered this bill as an actual suspension of cashpayments; and complained that no man could obtain satisfaction under it for being refused payment, as it was not to be supposed that the holders of notes would wait six months for the result of an action at law.

The bill was ordered to be re-printed.

Wednesday, March 1.

Many petitions were presented, praying for a repeal of the Corn Laws One of them was signed by between 2,000 and 3,000 workmen of Stockport. They complained of the very high price of the necessaries of life occasioned by the operation of those laws, while those for whose benefit they were enacted obtained the produce of the poor artisan's labour at the lowest rate, caused by an almost unrestrained competition with other countries.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

A great number of petitions were presented, praying for the melioration and gradual abolition of Negro Slavery. In presenting one from London, signed by 72,000 persons, Mr. BUXTON alluded to the regulations transmitted by Government to the Colonies, which provided for the admission of negro evidence—the legalization of negro marriages—the abolition of Sunday markets—that the punishment of the whip should be universally abolished—that females should be subject to no corporal punishment whatsoever—that slaves should be sold separately with their families—that manumission should be rendered more easy—that the property of slaves should be rendered more secure; that they should have religious instruction; and that saving-banks should be established. Mr. B. said, he should be happy to add, that these orders had been as effectually carried into execution as they had been ably devised, but in fact *they had never been executed at all*; this fact (he added) fully convinced him that if any thing was to be effected, it must be effected within the walls of the House, and that Parliament must either take the matter into its own hands, or wholly renounce the pledge it had given.

Mr CANNING said, he greatly lamented the part which the Colonies had acted; and he feared, from the spirit which they continued to display, that it was more than probable that the time might arrive when it would be necessary for the House to interfere more directly than it had hitherto Still, as such interference would be pregnant with evil both to England and the Colonies, he was anxious to avoid it if possible. He would confess, that if there was one point more than another on which he could bring himself to adopt the recommendation of the Hon. Member, it was the refusal of the Colonies to abolish the corporal punishment of females, for which no pretence whatever could be alleged, except a disposition to fly in the face of the recommendation of the mother country. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not pretend, to say that the late proceedings of the legislature of the principal island for wealth, extent, and consideration in the West Indies (Jamaica) had not filled him with sentiments which he had better not trust himself to express in that House. (*Hear!*) He was free to confess, that when at the same moment he viewed the proceedings on the trials of some insurgent slave where upon slave evidence unsworn, life had been taken away, justifiably as he believed by the slave-masters of Jamaica, and the proceedings on the recent debates of the same individuals on the admissibility of negro evidence,—when he contrasted the result of those trials with the circumstances under which the bill had been thrown out for admitting black evidence under great modifications, in cases where whites were implicated, he was free to confess, he repeated, that when he first looked upon this picture, and then upon that, the contrast did appear to him most *disgusting* and most *revolting*. He could not but address an imploring voice to the Members of the Legislature of Jamaica he could not but exhort them, by all that was dear to them as men & Christians, to wipe out without delay the disgraceful stain which their vote upon that occasion had left upon their general and individual character. (*Hear, hear!*) He was however desirous of giving to tha Colonial Legislatures another chance of bringing about the consummation of all that the British Parliament wished without the disturbance of the established system. He would give them space and respite for a further trial. During the interval between this time and the next session, Ministers would adopt a course of proceeding which would bring the sincerity of the Colonial Assemblies to a trial, They would exercise a privilege which the law allowed them and would direct their own officers to introduce into each of the Colonial Legislatures a bill embracing all the instructions of the Orders in Council, so that they would be enforced to accept or rejcct it in the course of the next colonial session. He had been told that the planters had got an idea that they were entitled to a compensation for the deterioration which their property would undergo in consequence of the changes which the system proposed would introduce. A compensation would be found for the loss in the appraisement of slaves withdrawn by manumission but a compensation upon any other principle he would say at once, would not be given. It would be found in the increased value of the slave's labour; it would be found in his increased comforts and happiness; it would be found in the gradual approximation of his feelings to the feelings of the white and to the moral existence and dignity of man (*Cheers.*) Under all the circumstances of the case he should resist all attempts to legislate for the Colonies at present; but he should resist them, neither denying the right nor disputing the title of Parliament to interfere, but simply not agreeing as to the time when such an interference would be both just and necessary. (*Loud cheering.*)

Mr W. SMITH observed, that the contumacy exhibited by the Jamaica Assembly displayed a spirit which, in his opinion, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would find it impossible to subdue by kindness. He might depend upon it that it would only yield to fear or force. If it did not yield to the first, the last must undoubtedly be employed. (*Hear!*)

Mr. PEEL begged that Hon. Gentlemen would abstain from the use of irritating language, which was calculated more than any other thing to throw obstacles in the way of that amelioration of the condition of the slaves which was so earnestly desired. That which appeared to him to be the most prudent course would be to proceed slowly and moderately; and having ascertained what regulations were likely to attain the object, to put it plainly to the Colonies either to adopt or reject the measures which Parliament had suggested, and which he hoped, from the bottom of his heart, they would unanimously agree to act upon.

Mr. SCARLETT regretted the reluctance which the Colonial Governments had manifested to adopt the suggestions of Ministers; but he was convinced that the irritating language used had been the cause of the obstacles that had prevented those suggestions from having the weight they were entitled to.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS said, he should be sorry to see the subject out of the hands of Government, whose moderation would ensure the protection of the property of the Colonists, while the improved the condition of the Slaves.

Mr. W. HORTON was of opinion, that if the protests and petitions by the Colonies were examined, they would be found to rest on the conviction that an attempt was made to weaken their authority over their slaves, to do some injury to their property. As that opinion should be effaced by experience, the conduct of the planters, he had every reason to believe, would become different. He was satisfied that there was no love of slavery on the part of the West India proprietors; but that everything which they had done, was founded upon the mistaken notion that their property was to be injured. There was a disposition on the part of the colonists to improve the condition of their slaves; and he trusted that if the House pursued the course of forbearance, they would find by the next session that much had been done by the colonists in accomplishment of that object which was on all considerations so desirable.

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke very shortly in favour of the petition.

Mr. SYKES also supported the petition and thought, since the principle of interference was recognized, that the delay of a year was not likely to produce any adequate benefit.

Mr T. WILSON declared himself hostile to any measure which should have for its object to set the slaves free at the expense of their masters. He very much doubtful whether beneficial effects would result from free labour. He deprecated any interference with private property. The emancipation of the black population was a subject that ought to be touched upon very tenderly: if a compulsory measure were resorted to, the planters ought to receive compensation.

Mr. GROSSETT expressed his surprise that the subject of slavery in the East Indies had not attracted the attention of the legislature.

Mr. HUME said, that the only slaves within the Company's territories in India were dancing girls, who were bought when young for the amusement of rich persons. There was no man more anxious to see slavery abolished than himself; but he was not desirous to have that great object effected in a manner which was more likely to prove injurious to the slaves that to add to their comfort and happeness. (*Hear!*) Ministers had established certain regulations for the amelioration of the slave population, and he thought that that ought for the present to satisfy the advocates of emancipation. The planters, it was true, had rejected the propositions of Ministers, in which he thought they had done wrong, for their property would not (in his opinion) be at all injured by the gradual adoption of them. (*Hear!*) It was however by moderate measures alone that emancipation could be effected. Any regulations which might be adopted for the ameliorating the condition of the slaves, formed no ground whatever for compensation; but he was decidedly of opinion that compensation was due to the planters if Parliament should at once take the slaves from them, which, after all, he thought was the best mode of dealing with the question. (*Hear!*)

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that he was not for advocating immediate emancipation; and as to compulsory manumission, he meant that when the slave was in a condition to purchase his freedom, the master should be required to receive his value as fixed by him. Sudden emancipation was not the best mode of legislation for the slaves themselves. He was decidedly averse to irritating language; and more especially since we possessed the power, and the Colonial Legislatures were subordinate. Still, he must say, that all that had been promised had ended in nothing. Of all the Colonies which had Legislative Assemblies, one only, the island of St. Vincent's had adopted the great cardinal principle in the Order of Council. Not a single colony had allowed of the manumission provision; and only two, St. Vincent's and Dominica, of that respecting slave evidence—the latter in a very imperfect shape. In Jamaica and Barbadoes, if not resistance, at least marked contempt had been manifested towards the wishes of Parliament. It had been said that we held the language of menace; the term could not be used in the offensive sense; for we merely intimated calmly to the Colonists, that if the measures recommended for their adoption did not appear to them fit to be adopted, the House must, as it had the right to do, exert the power of legislating for the colonies. Whilst we were quiet they would be quiet, and years would pass away without any thing being effected; but if they found that his Majesty's Ministers, though they would not pledge themselves to any specific measures, would not be unfriendly to plans for doing here what would not be done there, he hoped some benefit might accrue. He was nevertheless not so sanguine in this hope, as to abandon the motion of which he had given notice. But after what he had heard, he was induced to pause in his intention of bringing it on this evening. Another reason for postponing it was the knowledge that there was some information forthcoming, which it would be better should be previously before the House. He therefore wished to reconsider the point whether the motion should or should not be brought forward this session.

Mr. W. BANKES said, that if the West India Colonies continued deaf to the advice of Parliament, as well as to the interests of humanity, there could be no doubt that it would be the duty of Parliament to take the regulation of their affairs into its own hands.

Mr. BUXTON expressed his dissatisfaction at the determinition of Government. The delay, he said, which was talked of would produce no good at all. Some trifling concessions, it was possible, the Colonists might make; but all the most objectionable fetures of their system, the House might rely upon it, they would most obstinately stick by.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. HUME said, that in consequence of a late order, allowing officers, on retired full and half-

plaining such General or Regimental Orders as it became from time to time necessary to promulgate to the men, and not to interpret between every officer of a company and his sepoys, the charge itself of a company implying, that the person who commands it is able to make himself understood by those under him. What we were not however prepared to believe, we have been convinced of by the extract above quoted, and the whole speech abounds in similar fallacies. In respect to what Mr. Hume states, relative to there not being interpreters attached to European Regiments, we can only state that it is now, we believe, three years since an officer of the above description has been allowed to each European Regiment, whether King's or Company's, and to each battalion of Artillery under this Presidency; so that his remarks do not apply to *our side*, as the *Mulls* are in the habit of saying. Mr. Hume, in dwelling on the importance of a knowledge of Hindostanni to the well conducting of affairs in the East, attempts to establish, on *private* authority, that ignorance of that language, in the instance of one of the authorities on the frontier, was the *causa belli* in our late contest with the Bhurmese. The following are the Hon'ble Proprietor's words.

"He would here declare, the more firmly to support his argument, that he had been informed, by an individual of undoubted veracity, that the present Burmese war had arisen entirely out of a misunderstanding originating from a want of a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. The governor of Arracan had some differences respecting the small island of Shapooree, and had sent a messenger to Mr. Warner, who was the Company's civil resident in the governor's district requesting an interview with him, in order that mutual explanations might take place and a friendly arrangement be made; but Mr. Warner, not understanding the purport of the message, would not condescend to meet the governor, but referred him three several times to a darogha of police (an inferior officer, who received twenty-five rupees a month), and the consequence was that hostilities were resorted to about that paltry island, and the government had been involved in a lamentable and expensive war with the Burmese empire." *(Hear, hear!)*

It will be seen from the above quotation with what facility Mr. Hume puts Dr. Gilchrist's purest Hindostanni into the mouth of a Bhurmese messenger, at the same time that he actually pretends to wonder at its not being understood. We are prefectly convinced of the great importance of a practical knowledge of Hindostanni to officers serving in this country, but we believe, in opposition to Mr. Hume, that such a knowledge is already far more prevalent than is allowed by him. We entirely disagree with him as to the advantages to be derived from studying that language in England. Dr. Gilchrist's deserts are no doubt great, and let him be rewarded with the grant of a commensurate pension; but it does not look well to see the patriotic Mr. Hume coming forward to support a mere *job*, and exposing his own ignorance while he is lamenting the ignorance of others. The Hon'ble Proprietor's speech must, however, have made an impression, at least Mr. R. Jackson, who did not entirely agree with him, remarked, "He made this declaration, because nothing could change the gratitude which he felt to be due to his hon. friend from himself, the proprietors, and the public, for the great exertions which he had made in collecting information on the subject—for the talent with which he had brought it forward—and for the great light which he had thrown upon the necessity of giving this instruction to their young officers." This is sacrificing to humbug with a vengeance! but *claw me, claw you*, is an old principle of human conduct, and which exists in full force in the present day.

Mr. R. Jackson himself shines with peculiar lustre, while dilating on the subject of Hindostanni education at the same meeting. To convince our readers of this, we have only to introduce to their notice the subjoined extract from the Hon'ble Proprietor's speech on the occasion alluded to; at the same time we beg to congratulate our young friends in the army on the new allowance of *pocket money*, which it appears is now granted to them, though we think a term which savoured less of the schoolboy might have been employed.

"He believed that Dr. Gilchrist had exerted great industry, great ingenuity, and great talent, in creating by his instruction, masters capable of communicating their knowledge of the language of India to those who wished to learn it; and he thought, that if it should be determined that these young men should, in future, be submitted to some test before they were allowed to proceed to India, the seminaries, which they had been told existed in different parts of the country would do well to avail themselves of the ability and zeal of Dr. Gilchrist, and of those gratuitous and unbought services which constitu ed so honourable a portion of his history and character. At the same time he was bound in candour to confess, that it appeared to him, that these young men would enjoy many advantages in studying the language of India *on the other side of the wa*-r, which they could not enjoy in studying it re. Still, though such was his opinion, he ught that they ought not to be allowed to study India in the same mode in which they stu- at present. To that mode he had always ous objections; and he was ha- say bservations which had that allant general on the oth- ly confirmed him in the had hitherto taken of this important question. At present, when young men arrived in India unacquainted with the language spoken there, they could only acquire a knowledge of it by hiring a native tutor out of the *small pay and pocket money* which the Company allowed to them. Some time back a prospective reward had been held out to such as devoted their time, and he might add their money, to the study of the native languages, after their arrival in Hindostan: but that prospective reward had subsequently been taken away from them; and even if it had not it would now be unavailing, since the young men were marched off to their regiments, within a week or a month after their arrival at the different presidencies to which they were sent, and were *then so much engaged in active exertion as to have no time left for study of any description*. Nothing would be able to remedy the evil of the present system *on the other side of the water*, except the erection of an establishment for the purpose of providing this instruction for the young cadets before they joined their regiments, and the erection of it at the expense of that court which ought to give that instruction to them which they could not obtain for themselves without a material diminution in their pay and *pocket-money*. If the motion of his hon. friend could be altered, not indeed in its object, but in the mode of effecting that object, he would make it imperative upon the young men to have instruction in the native languages *on one side of the water or the other*; and would oblige each of them, before he proceeded to join his regiment in India, to shew that he had attained either in this country, if the best opportunity presented itself here—or in India, if the best opportunity presented itself there—a fair proficiency in those languages. But, instead of taking away from the young men *their pay and pocket-money*, (for in point of fact *their pay was but pocket-money*), he would recommend to the court to give them the fair means of learning those languages, and to interdict them from joining their regiments until they had availed themselves of that bounty."

We must again allude to the above extract. In actual practice we are sorry to say, that a young officer's pay is too often in its application considered as pocket money, but we never expected that any one would stand up for its being so in theory, more particularly one of the leading characters in the discussion of every subject which becomes worthy of the attention of the legislators of Leadenhall-street.

We have republished from the Calcutta John Bull, the following extract of a letter from Edinburgh:—

"The "Great Unknown" Sir WALTER SCOTT, is gone for £103,000; Sir WALTER must have been a very careless financier, but all the world allow a very honest man. He offers to give up House, furniture, plate, farm—Stocking and Court salary as clerk of Session, £1600 per annum—to the creditors, and remain content with what they choose to allow him. He bears his loss most philosophically; In his statement given in there is an item £5,000 from Constable and Co. in 1823, for bills for the amount in advance for "*Books of Fiction*." He reckons "Woodstock" and "Napoleon's Life" not yet published, nor indeed finished, at £20,000, not included in the estimate of assets."

The following is the Bill introduced by Mr. W. Wynn, entitled, "A Bill to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies," which we have republished from the Bengal Hurkaru:—

"WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirteenth "year of the reign of his late Majesty King "*George* the Third, intituled, An Act for esta- "blishing certain Regulations for the better "Management of the Affairs of the *East India* "Company, as well in *India* as in *Europe*," it is among other things enacted, That all Offences and Misdeameanors which shall be laid, tried and inquired of, in the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Fort William*, in *Bengal*, shall be tried by a Jury of *British* Subjects resident in the Town of *Calcutta*, and not otherwise:

And whereas, it is expedient that the right and duty of serving on Juries within the limits of the Local Jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at *Calcutta*, *Madras* and *Bombay*, should be further extended:

May it therefore please your MAJESTY,

That it may be Enacted; AND BE IT ENACTED by the KING'S most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several Towns of *Calcutta*, *Madras and Bombay*, and not being the subjects of any Foreign State, shall, according to such rules and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as Jurors on Grand or Petit Juries, and upon all other Inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said Act, or in any other Act, charter or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted, That the respective Courts of Judicature at *Calcutta*, *Madras* and *Bombay*, shall have power from time to time to make and establish such Rules with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such Jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they may respectively deem expedient and proper: Provided always, that copies of all such Rules and Regulations as shall be so made and established by such Courts of Judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to be laid before His Majesty for His Royal approbation, correction or refusal.

Provided also and be it further Enacted, That Grand Juries in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian Religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian Religion."

The following is also from the Hurkaru:—

"We have closely searched our newly received files, for some news relative to India, but we have not discovered anything that particularly calls for notice, except the subsequent account of the contested election for the vacant seat in the direction of the East India Company's affairs. The following is the result.

Henry Alexander, Esq. .....
James Stewart, Esq. .....

The two latter gentlemen with Major Carnac, and Mr. Tucker, intend standing at the general Election in April, when two or perhaps three vacancies will occur.

Great interest was excited by this election as Mr. Stewart had the support of the ministry and the body of the Directors including the two chairs, and it was in consequence supposed that he would have been the successful candidate."

The following heads of intelligence, brought by the H. C. Ship Lady Melville to Calcutta, are from the India Gazette:—

"Since the above went to press, we have seen a *Courier* of the 16th March. It contains no news. A very warm feeling continued to exist in Scotland, on the subject of the proposed withdrawal of small Bank notes from that country: and the *Courier* seems of opinion that nothing short of a Parliamentary Committee will be able entirely to allay the Northern tempest.

The lucubrations of *Malachi Malagrowther* had been answered in superior style by a *dear* Cousin, who dates his letters from Waverly Honor, and signs himself E. Bradwadine Waverly. The letters of the latter are ascribed to no less men than Mr. CANNING and his friend Mr. HUSKISSON.

The same paper gives the following pleasing intelligence: "Consols opened this morning at 78¼, went to 78⅛, receded to 77⅞, and are now (2 o'clock P. M.) 78⅛. There has been an immense deal of business doing, and market is very firm."

From this we infer that the mercantile distress may be considered as having passed by.

The third reading of the Small Notes Bill was carried on the 7th of March, the members for it were 109—against it 91.

In the colonial market there is a great improvement, (*Globe* and *Travellor* of 8th March:) a revival had taken place in the demand for sugars, coffee, cotton and spices.

There was a fall in a sale of tea in the India House on the 7th March. The decline averaged above 6d. on the short price, that is, the price without duty, which ought to make a reduction to the consumer of 1 shilling in the pound.

Petitions against the project of law of primogeniture, were pouring in from all quarters, in the French Chambers.

Letters from Manchester and Liverpool state, that considerable business was doing in the markets, and at steady prices.

Matters looked up in the silk market, and the manufacturing business of Spitalfields had begun to resume its former activity.

Accounts from Glasgow, we are happy to state, report commercial improvement instead of the late DISTRESS, and that business was decidedly looking better.

Accounts from Petersburgh of the 28th February, stated that every thing was quiet.

The *Madras* (Captain FAYRER), with our late Commander in Chief, Sir E. PAGET, on board, had arrived in England—all well."

We have republished from the Calcutta John Bull the following extract of a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he alludes to the writings that had appeared in Scotland, on the subject of the new Banking Laws:—

"There are many prejudices to be overcome, and many interests to be interfered with, and a great many deeply rooted habits to be broken in upon, and I cannot give a better proof of the sort of feelings excited by changes of this description, than is furnished by referring to those sentiments which have been published to the world in the northern part of this island. It seems that the extinction of the two independent Boards of Customs and Excise in Scotland, and the amalgamation of them with like establishments in England, is to be considered by every true Scot as derogatory to the dignity of his country—an affront to national pride—and good God! that that such a statement should be made, as subversive of all the public rights of the Scottish nation. (Hear, hear, hear,) The tone taken on this occasion is not very dissimilar from that taken by *Antony* over the body of *Cæsar*. It reminds me, at least, of the beautiful but mournful speech which Shakspeare has put into the mouth of his hero—

"O what a fall was there, my countrymen;
Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,
Whilst bloody treason flourished over us."

"I say the appeal of *Mark Antony* was not more vehemently made; his resentment of *Cæsar's* death was not more pointedly directed against those who caused it, than is the resentment of this writer against the author of that measure, which had for its object the transfer of two miserable and insignificant fiscal departments from one part of the United Kingdom to another. (Hear, hear.) The charge preferred against me, goes to prove, that I hardly dared to look my Honourable and Noble Friends, who are in the habit of meeting me at the same board, in the face I conceived that some crime, almost too dreadful to think of, had been brought home to me. At last, however, I recollected that I had some Scotch blood in my veins, and good old Scotch blood too, and then I ventured to look into the merits of the case. I found that I reverenced the name of Scotland for all the triumphs she had achieved, in whatever was useful, dignified, and great. I admired Scotland for the originality, beauty and grace of her ports, for the illustrative labours, careful researches, and scrupulous accuracy of her historians; for the elaborate studies, and profound inquiries, and splendid discoveries of her philosophers, and gazing with delight both on those who had distinguished themselves in the gay regions of fancy—who had toiled with unwearied assiduity in the pursuit of truth, or penetrated the depths of science—on these I thought her glory rested, and never suspected that it depended on the possession of dependent Boards of Customs and Excise. (Hear, hear, hear!) I thought of the great names of Abercromby, Moore, and Hopetoun—and, when two years ago, I performed an act of tardy justice, as it fell to my lot to propose in this House, that a monument should be erected at the public expense to the memory of Lord Duncan, I never dreamed that the honour of Scotland would be tarnished, because in the same Session of Parliament, I proposed to transfer the Boards of Excise and Customs from Edinburgh to London. (Hear, hear.) I never thought that her honour stood on a basis like that which is now claimed for it. I believed that her great men would shine with perennial light, even though we should not abstain from meddling with her whiskey, and other commodities, the produce of her soil; nor did I believe, that the lustre of her [illegible] would be faded, because—O dreadful catastrophe!—two miserable Revenue Boards should be swallowed by England. I [illegible] too proud to suppose all her g[illegible] because her Government had less [illegible] great men, and her aristocracy had [illegible] from those in power. (Hear, hear) [illegible] ing these necessary reforms, as necessa[illegible] tend they are, I would still pursue the [illegible] have commenced, and in such a caus[illegible] cou[illegible] without terror on the flashing of the clay[illegible] even though it were invoked from its scabb[illegible] by the incantations of the first magician of [illegible] age." (Hear, hear, hear.)

THE GAZETTE.—26TH JULY.

The Ships James Scott R. Richards Commander from Batavia the 26th May and the Charles Forbes A. W. Clarke Commander from China the 4th May have arrived since our last. By the former vessel private letters have been received which mention that the H. Co.'s Ship Charles Grant on her homeward bound passage from China had been nearly wrecked close to Anjeer, but that after she had been four days on the rocks and the greater part of her Cargo landed with a view to sending her to Bombay for repairs, she was got off with very little damage, her Cargo again put on board, and sailed in prosecution of her voyage for England on the 22d May.

By the latter vessel we have received accounts of the Cotton and Opium Markets down to the 2d May. The stock of Opium on hand on the 1st April was Patna and Benares 1636 Chests, and Malwa 967 Chests. The quantity of Turkey was not known, but there was supposed however to be enough for two years consumption.

The deliveries for April were supposed to be small, not more than 150 Chests of Patna and Benares and 350 of Malwa, but the returns had not reached Canton when the Charles Forbes took her departure. The present prices were for Patna 1050 Dollars, Benares 1060, Malwa 880 per Chest and for Turkey 530 to 540 Dollars per Pecul. There were about 400 Chests of Patna and 200 Do. of Malwa of last year's sales to come on—If to that and the stock on hand be added the supply from Damaun and the quantity sold at the Company's sales the supply for the whole season may easily be ascertained, making a deduction of about 800 or 1000 Chests for Java, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo &c. The consumption per month was about 300 Chests of Patna and Benares, and about 500 Do. of Malwa—Bombay Cotton is quoted at 11 Tale to 12 Tale 5 mace per Pecul, and for very good 12 Tale 8 mace to 13 Tale. Bengal 10 to 11 Tale 5 mace and Madras 13 Tale. The Company's Treasury was open for Bills on London at 4*s* | 6*d*. the Dollar Six months, and on Bengal at Thirty days 203 Calcutta Siccas per 0 | 0 Dollars.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Bellasis, 9th Regt. N. I.
Captain A. W. Pringle, Asst. Secretary Military Board.
Captain G. Tomkins, 10th Bengal Infantry.
Ensign G. Wilson, 10th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Major J. Elder, 1st European Regt.
Ensign J. Westly, Queen's Royals.
Major A. Morse, Dep. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieutenant M. Giberne, Local Batt.
Lieutenant R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. Liddell, 1st Lt. Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 23. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Lord Lowther, Captain Chas. Stewarts put back from Sea not being able to obtain an offing.

Do. Ship Charles Forbes, Captain A. William Clarke, from China 4th May.

28th Ship Norfolk, Captain Alex. Greig, Returned back from sea.

DEPARTURES.—July 22d The Hon'ble Company's Ship Lord Lowther, Captain Chas. Stewart, to China.

27th Ship Norfolk, Captain Alex. Greig, to China.

Passengers by H. C. Ship Lord Lowther.—Major Elder, Captain Drysdale, Ensign Westly, and Mr. J. M. Johnstone, Free Mariner.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 10. French Brig Jean Pierre, Capt. Destangues, from Bordeaux the 9th March and Pondicherry the 9th July.

12. Ship General Palmer, Captain E. Truscott, from London the 8th March.

13. Ship Euphrates, Captain G. Scott, from Gravesend the 5th March.

14. H. M. Ship Lagne, Capt. James Kingcome, from Penang the 26th June

Do. Ship Susan, Captain G. Stoddart, from Rangoon the 2d June and Acheen 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Ship Haminshaw, Captain W. B. Davidson, [illegible]lcutta.

Do. Brig Macauley, Ca[illegible] for Calcutta.

11. H. M. Ship Hind, Captain Ferneaux, for Trincomalie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 30 Ship Georgina, W. Haylett, from London 8th January, Rio de Janeiro 16th March, and Madras 28th June.

Do. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, from Batavia 23d May and Madras 25th June.

5, H. C. Ship Lady Melville, Richard Clifford, from London 17th March.

Passengers per Georgiana, from London:—Miss Plumm; Mr. J. B. F. Fortier; Messrs. C. C. Reynolds, Peter Abbott, William Dunlop, and Edmd. Ironside, Cadets; Jean Baptiste, Servant,

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—Mrs. James; Captain Norford, Attendant of Madras; Messrs. Ja- ins, Merchants, Messrs. Cardoza and adets; Meerza Illah Buckt and thirty (Men, Women, and Children in his suit,) Simon Bishop and F. Vartan, Armenians, ope, Boy.

Bark Mary Ann Sophia, from Batavia:— and Mrs. Deans, and five Servants; Mr. R. k and one Servant; and four Natives of India.

From Madras;—Mr. Gordon.

Per Lady Melville:—Mrs. Jane Ewing; Rev. Robert Ewing, Chaplain, H. C. S.; George Lambe, Esq. returning to India; J. I. Phillips, Esq. ditto? Mr. Charles Deane, Ditto; Mr. H. G. Douglas, ditto; Mr. Joseph Henry, Free Merchant; Ensign Pearson, H. M. 31st Regiment; Messrs. Robert Wigram Hughes and Alfred P. Currie, Writers H. C. S.; Mr. H. Maclean, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S.; Dr. E. C. Duncan. ditto; Mr. E. H. Raleigh, ditto; Dr. W. McGregor, ditto; Dr. E. S. Seaton, ditto; Dr. James Eorice, ditto; Messrs. A. Napier, R. M. Knox, A. Balderston, C. Wollaston, O. Campbell, A. Campbell, G. Nugent, J. C. Haslock, W. Young, P. Nicholson, F. Haleigh, W. H. Hall, G. R. P. Beecher, W. Kerr, J. M. Simpson, W. Edwards, A. D. Cruill, J. Mackey, H. Mackenzie, E. Palmer, R. Beaven, W. Bartlett, and G. Gordon, Cadets: Nicholas Jones, Native Seaman; Anne, Native Servant to Mrs. Ewing.

DEPARTURE.—June 29, Ship Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 16th July, at Hingolie, the Lady of Captain Charles St. John Grant, Nizam's Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Aurungabad, on the morning of the 6th Instant, in consequence of injuri[illegible] by farring with his Horse, Doctor C. C. Cheyne of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Establishment, deeply and deservedly regretted, aged 26.

At Kaira, on the 13th Inst. James Home Brutton, youngest Son of Major Brown 4th Lt. Drags. aged four years and Six Months.

On Thursday morning last, sincerely lamented, Anne, the wife of Major-General Wilson, aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thome, on the 10th July Lieut. James Dambell, 23d Regt. M. N. I to Barrara Adair, fourth Daughter of the Rev. A. Laurie, D. D. Minister of the Parish of London, Ayrshire.

BIRTHS.—At Tellicherry, on the 24th June, the Lady of Francis Lascelles, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Jaulnah, on the 25th June, the Lady of George Sandys, Esq. 6th Cavalry, of a Son.

At Kampte, on the 26th June, Elizabeth, the Wife of First Dresser Henry Eason, Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

On the 4th July at Woodville, on the Neilgherry Hills, the Lady of J. C. Morris, Esq. of the Civil, Service, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 8th July, the Wife of David Ross. Revenue Surveyor of the Centre Division, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 9th July, the Wife of Mr. James Samuel Harvey, of a Son.

On the 14th July, Mrs. Thomas Barker, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Vepery New Town, on the 13th July, Mrs. Theodosia, aged 17 years, 7 months and 28 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Mauritius, on the 17th May Captain Charles Oakley, to Miss Louisa Iram Flewrot.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June, Doctor Henry Harvey Miller, to Miss Margaret Lyons, second Daughter of Mr. M. Lyons.

At Calcutta, on the 27th June, Mr. John Stark, of the General Post Office, to Miss Elizabeth Mackintosh.

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, Henry Stainforth, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Isablla, Daughter of Lieut-Col. Fraser, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry.

BIRTHS.—At Bareilly on 31st May, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Beckett, 9th Regiment Native Infantry of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 8th June, the Lady of Captain Richard Home of a Son.

At Balasore, on the 25th June, the Lady of W. Blunt Esq. of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 28th June the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 28th June, the Lady of Captain Maddock, Secretary to the Clothing Board, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, the Lady of Captain D. Kitchener, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, the Lady of Captain G. M. Greville, 16th or Queen's Lancers, and Acting Brigade Major to His Majesty's Troops, of a Son.

At Sulkea, on the 1st July, Mrs. J. Mackey, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st July the Lady of the Reverend A. F. La Croix, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2d July, Mr. Mrs. W. G. Grieff of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, the Lady of Quarter Master Bailes, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Penang on the 7th May, the Lady of Lieut C. Fowle, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, and Daughter of Deputy Superintending Surgeon Thomas, Eastern Division.

At Goruckpore, on the 9th June, Jane Penelope, infant Daughter of Robert M. Bird, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Maria, the 2d Daughter of Mr. William Smith, of the Political Department, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Miss Maria Amy Debrett, aged 33 years.

At Sulkea, on the 27th June, Mr. George Fairweather, Ship Builder, aged 78 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Matilda Caroline, the infant Daughter of Mr. John Francis Swaine, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 14, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.
Old 5 " " 2½ per Cent. Disc.
New 5 " Certificates 1 " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, In all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 10[illegible] Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on [illegible] Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *General Palmer*, Captain G. Truscott, from England the 8th of March.

Passengers.—Miss Donaldson, Miss Brady, Miss Louisa Brady; Messrs. Goad, Hughes, Gowan, Hull, Martyn, Yard, Cooke, Warren, Wilkinson, Poole, J. Flower, F. Flower, and Simmons.

The Palmer has brought large Packets of Private Letters. She is expected to sail for England again at the close of the month; and will afford an excellent opportunity for those about to proceed Home.

The 21st of April on the Line, the *Palmer* spoke the H. C.'s China Ship *The Duke of York*, about 10 days from St. Helena, and expecting to reach England in a month or five weeks.

In a late Gazette we noticed the loss in the Bengal River of the Brig *Bombay Merchant* Captain Hughes—and it appears by recent accounts from Calcutta, that 35 persons perished on this melancholy occasion—27 only having been saved.

The Weather at the Presidency has continued cool for the Season—but changeable—with more Thunder and Lightning than usual; and the Rain which fell last Month, was far greater than the customary average.

MADRAS DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

	Annual Don.	Sub.
Amount already advertised, Rups.	4160	2192
Lieut. Col. Bowes,	50	0
N. W. Kindersley, Esq.	50	35
Mr. T. W. Nailer,	40	30
Total..	4300	2257

Donations and Subcriptions to any amount will be thankfully received by the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, Vice-President, the Rev. W. Roy, Secretary, and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Treasurers. Communications on Missionary Subjects to be addressed to the Vice-President or Secretary.

[*Madras. Gazt. July* 13.

We transcribe the following from the Glasgow Free Press:—

"A most valuable and extensive collection of the vegetable Materia Medica of India has been presented to the University of Edinburgh by his Excellency Sir THOMAS MUNRO, K. C. B. Governor of Madras. Its selection evinces both intimate acquaintance with the subject, and very great industry on the part of Dr. Shuter, naturalist and botanist at Madras, to whom it was intrusted; and the whole was received in such excellent condition, that a portion of many of the seeds and some of the roots have been given to the professor of botany, with every prospect of their vegetating and increasing the fine collection of tropical plants already in the Royal Garden. Besides this extensive addition to the museum of Materia Medica, it has lately been enriched by curious and valuable specimens presented by John Crawford, Esq. resident at Singapore, the late lamented Dr. Schelky, from Sierra Leone, and other *alumni* of this University."

[*Madras Gazt. July* 15.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As.	6th July 1826.	Rs. As.	SELL
Prem. 28 0	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	27 4	Prem.
Disct. 1 0	Five Per Cent Loan	1 8	Ditto.
At par 0 0	New 5 per Cent Loan,	0 4	Dist.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY. 2 *a* 2 ½ On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2 ½ *a* 2 1½ [SELL.
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees
BANK SHARES—Premium 5400 to 5450.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 8 0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills..... 0 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 0 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 9TH JUNE, 1826.

Mr. R. Hunter, to be Senior Commissioner in Arracan.

Mr. C. Paton, to be Junior Commissioner in Arracan.

Captain R. H. Phillips, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Commissioners in Arracan.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Letter is published in General Orders for the information and guidance of all concerned:

HORSE GUARDS.

25th January 1826.

General Lord COMBERMERE, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

It having been decided by His Majesty's Government, that the Royal African Colonial Corps shall not receive any more deserters or culprits, but shall, hereafter, be recruited on the West Coast of Africa, it becomes impossible to carry into effect the Provisions of the 6th Section of the Mutiny Act, there being no Corps now to which Soldiers adjudged to general service can be attached.

It is expedient therefore, that Courts Martial should in future abstain from awarding sentences of "*General Service*," and confine themselves to the other modes of punishment recognized in the Army; and with this view I am to signify the Commander in Chief's desire, that you will direct the attention of the Members of every General Court Martial assembled under your Orders to the purport of this Letter.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Most Obedient, Humble Servt.
(Signed) H. TORRENS, *Adjt. Genl*

The following Officers have Leave of Absence for the period specified.

6th Regiment—Lieutenant Martin, for Two Years to England, from date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

13th Regiment—Lieutenant Havelock, for Two Months, from the date of his Embarkation at Berhampore, with permission to proceed to Calcutta.

38th Regiment—Lieutenant Urmston, for Six Months, from the 15th Proximo, with permission to proceed to China, on urgent private affairs.

59th Regiment—Lieutenant Murray, from 24th April to 24th July, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to making Application for Leave to go to England.

89th Regiment—Lieutenant Forbes, from 24th June to the 19th September, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his Health.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Genl. of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Lady Amherst, and family attended by his Lordship's suite, intend proceeding to the upper provinces, in the early part of next August. His Lordship's tour will probable occupy a considerable time. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is to preside in Council.

The *Enterprize* is to proceed very shortly to Rangoon, to bring the instalment of treasure, due on the 25th ult, and the Burmese Embassy, to Calcutta. We imagine she will return before the end of the present month, otherwise, the Governor General perhaps will ont be here to receive the Embassy, which certainly would be treating the Golden Mcnarch's Ambassadors rather unceremoniously.

[*Ben. Hurk. July* 3.

Treasure, to the amount, as stated to us, of seventy lacs of Rupees arrived at Calcutta from Bhurtpore, on Sunday afternoon under a strong escort, and was landed on Monday morning.

Fifty lacs from Lucknow are also, we understand, daily expected. This supply, in addition to the ten lacs which have arrived from Chittagong and Aracan, and the twenty five that may be daily expected from Rangoon, must effectually relieve the Money Market, already, indeed, in a recruiting state.

Accounts from Jessore mention the heavy falls of rain, which have raised the rivers, inundated the country, and destroyed the hopes of the Indigo Planters. In other parts of the Indigo Districts, the fall of rain has been less copious, and prospects, though not very bright, are somewhat better.

[*John Bull, July* 3.

The late influx of European intelligence has hitherto retarded the account we promised of the Commerce of the Burman Empire, both by sea and with the countries on its Eastern Frontier, and which we now offer to our readers: the particulars may be relied on, as the result of long and intelligent experience, and will prove, we think, that even in the present state of that kingdom, the traffic with it holds forth prospects of the greatest advantage. If, however, the continuation of friendly intercourse which may be expected, should import to the Burman administration corrected views of their own interests, and should induce them to consult the happiness of their subjects, the resources of the country will then be fully available, and the trade with it will become an object of primary importance to British India, or even to England.

The natural products of the Burman Empire, which are articles of exportation, or likely to become so, are the following; rice, gram, cotton, indigo, cardamons, black pepper, aloes, sugar, saltpetre, salt, teak timber, stick lac, kuth, or terra japonica, areca, nuts, dammar, rustic, sapan would, and earth oil, honey, beeswax, ivory, and rubies, and saphires. The mineral products are iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, antimony, white statuary marble, limestone, and coal.

The teak forests are described by persons who have visited them to be of the most extensive description, and fully equal to any possible demand for a period beyond computation. The sugar is manufactured by Chinese, and is white and of good quality: the exportation of it was prohibited, but if this were not the case, and if encouragement were given to the manufacture, it might be carried to a great extent. The price of the clayed sugar at Ava was 30 to 36 rupees the 100 Vis, or 365 pounds avoirdupois.

The lower part of the Burman territory, the districts of Sarwah and Sarawadi especially, is considered as particularly adapted to the cultivation of Indigo—the plant grows wild, and is also cultivated by the natives for domestic use—more than one factory was about to be established by Europeans, when the war broke out.

The principal articles of import by sea, into the Burman dominions, are Bengal, Madras, and British piece goods, British woollens, iron wrought and unwrought, copper for sheathing, lead, quicksilver, borax, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, fire-arms, sugar, arrack, and rum, and a little opium, earthenware, Chinese and English glass-ware, cocoanuts and betelnut. The trade in British piece goods has of late years much increased, whilst that of Madras piece goods has proportionately diminished.

On the Northern frontier of the Burman dominions, an active trade is carried on with China and other eastern states—the chief Emporium is at a place called Banmo, on the Chinese frontier, and at Midai, four or five miles to the Northward of Amerspura. Mohammedan and Burman merchants of Ava go from Banmo to meet the Chinese, part of whom, not unusually four or five thousand, come down to Midai—the Chinese import copper, orpiment, quicksilver, vermilion, iron pans, silver, good rhubarb, tea, fine honey, raw silk, spirits, hams, musk, verdegris, dry fruits, and a few fresh fruits, with dogs and pheasants—the Chinese travel on small horses and mules, and are said to be two months on the road.

The tea that is brought by the Chinese, is black, and is made up in round cakes or balls: some of it is of very fine flavour, and it is all of a very different description from any that is sold in the market of Canton—the better qualities are well adapted for Europe: the retail-price is but one tikal, little more than a Rupee for one Vis, or nearly four pounds.—This tea is used by all who can afford it, but a cheaper sort, said to be the produce of some part of the Burman territory, is an article of great and general demand. It is eaten after meals with garlic and sesamum oil, and it is customary to offer it to guests and strangers as a token of welcome.

The returns of the trade with the Chinese are chiefly cotton, ivory, and bee's wax, with a small quantity of British woollens, chiefly broad cloths and carpets. The quantity of cotton is annually very considerable, it is estimated at not less than 7,000 bales of 300 pounds each: the greater part of it is cleaned. The Ava cotton of the lower provinces is of a short staple, but that of the upper, long, and of a fine texture. The cotton of Pegu, it is said, is sent to Chittagong and Dacca, and is the material of the fine Dacca muslins.

Another line of traffic, is that with the country of the Shans, or as it is termed by Europeans, the kingdom of Lao. The Shan traders repair annually, in the dry season, to the Burman country, bringing with them stick lac, bee's wax, a yellow dye wood, various drugs, and gums, raw silk, lacquered-ware, ready-made jackets stuffed with cotton, onions and garlic, turmeric and coarse sugar, in cakes—the chief returns are dry fish, nappi and salt—the chief fair at which the Shans attend is at Plek, six or eight miles south of Ava, on a small river which falls into the Irawadi under the walls of the capital: there are several smaller fairs along the East bank of the Irawadi, and one more considerable is annually held at the Dagon Pagoda, near Rangoon.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 3.

Our extracts from the Native Papers leave no doubt that the Punjab is again the scene of Military operations, and that *Runjit Sinh* has resumed his purpose of attempting to extend his dominions at the expense of the Afghans. The distracted state of that country is highly favourable to his views. The rival Kings, Mahmood and Shuja, are equally fugitives, the former with his Son Kamran, being in inconsiderable force at Herat, and the latter living privately within the British Territory, or at least till lately. The country is divided between the Sons of Fateh Khan, who are always at variance with each other, and who have no hereditary nor personal claim to the allegiance of the Afghan Tribes. At the same time religious differences, and a spirit of independence, are likely to animate the Afghans against the Sikhs, and may supply the place of a legitimate and consolidated Government. Possibly Shuja's recent departure from Ludhiana, if correctly reported, may have been the work of Runjit Sinh, whose policy it obviously is to offer to the Afghans, a King whom they have obeyed, and to whom they were as much attached as their capricious and lawless character permitted them to be to any ruler. For reinstating him in part of his possessions, the Eastern portion or Peshawer, and its dependencies, may be the price, and they will be more easily purchased, we should think, in this manner, than by a hostile collision with the whole body of the Afghans—We purpose, at an early opportunity, to revert to the situation of affairs in this part of India.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh, on the 24th of May, was encamped on the banks of the Ravi, and a number of his Chiefs had crossed with their forces and encamped at Shah-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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